

Future Can Be Planned Must Be Central Control

ROBERT B. FALL, Secretary of the Interior

The big questions in the development of Alaska are outside and above politics. They have to do with policies that will make Alaska more accessible, that will open the way to the development of resources now locked up and that will invite settlement. Between 1910 and 1920 the population of the territory decreased 50 per cent. The population today is only 55,000, against 65,000 in 1910, and the decline has been in the pioneering white settlers.

Difficulties of transportation form one of the big barriers against Alaska development. We are on boats operating out of Seattle. Inside Alaska, conditions are no better. We are building a railroad up nowhere and ends nowhere. In my judgment Alaska should be connected with the United States by an all-rail route through the possibilities for Alaska is the development of a paper industry. Safeguarded, Alaska could supply us indefinitely with paper equal to that which we now import from Canada. But transportation barrier controls. Alaska's coal fields are the greatest possible wealth. We are now developing mines for the production of coal for the Pacific fleet.

The greatest barrier to getting anywhere with Alaska is the present half a dozen different government departments and the lack of various functions there, and there is no co-ordination in plans for development.

Alaska's future can be planned for and effective steps taken to develop resources and open them to the people, there must be some central control. Personally, I believe that should be vested in the President.

Institutions of Higher Learning Provincial About the Others

JAMES R. ANGELL, President Yale University

Wondering how very provincial our American institutions of higher learning are about other American institutions, and how little they are getting on outside their own sphere of activity.

It is only necessary that we should take a reasonably intelligent look at things which are being done about us; the matter of the system at Princeton and how it is working out; how our universities are succeeding in their attempt to revive interest in the study of general examination. It is a matter of interest that we are now in the Middle West the great institutions are endeavoring to combine the professional with the classical education. All things that any man who is interested in higher education should have some knowledge of and some interest in.

There is a considerable opportunity of improving our relations with American institutions of higher learning by some more self-examination of the educational movement as it goes on in general on our own.

Business for Marriage Test Law Should Include Women as Well as Men

ROSE ROTHENBERG, Assistant District Attorney

In agreement with the action of the legislature of Wyoming passing a law making it mandatory for every male resident of the state about to be married to obtain a certificate from a reputable physician certifying that he is physically fit and free from disease, plans are being made to present a bill to the next session of the legislature in New York state.

The proposed laws will go further. Women as well as men will be required to undergo the eugenic examination and present certificates of fitness for marriage. There is just as much reason for requiring women to submit to a fitness for marriage test as there is for men.

Men are not always the offenders, as my experience as an assistant district attorney in the Women's Night court and the Domestic Relations court has proved.

Such a law, in my opinion and that of many other women to whom I have spoken, will prevent many unsuccessful marriages. Not alone will it protect the coming generations the birthright of countless thousands of children have been deprived of under our present system.

Use of Poison Gas in World War Child's Play Compared to Future

By BRIG. GEN. A. B. FRIES, Chemical Warfare Division

The use of poisonous gas at the end of the World war was a child's play compared to what it will be in the future. The old type cloud gas required the burying of cylinders in deep trenches, requiring the work of many men for many days to prepare an attack, is obsolete, but the modern method is a totally different matter.

A new American invention is the toxic smoke candle. It is a solid, light and foolproof. It may be crushed, smashed, or punctured with bullets and shells without harm. It is only when a fuse is lighted and a heating element is agitated that a gas is given off. The candles may be very light or they may be heavy; they can be so small as to be carried in a knapsack, or so large as to require the efforts of many men. Its attacks are highly efficient, more than 50 per cent of the total weight being poisonous gas.

Then there is a liquid gas, called "Dew of Death." If three drops of this liquid gas be absorbed into the skin, it will cause death in most cases, while smaller quantities will put a man in the hospital. This gas and the mustard gas, which likewise burns the skin, can be sprinkled from airplanes in practically unlimited quantities.

Gordon M. Johnson, Chicago Accountant—The contention of its proponents that the universal sales tax would be well received because the people who pay it will not feel it is absurd. No hocus pocus in the world can extract \$5,000,000,000 from the pockets of the people of this country in a single year without their being keenly aware of the fact.

Wandayne de Tolstoy (Eugenie de Primo), Niece of Tolstoy—His doctrine of non-resistance for Russia's bolshevism. His doctrine of non-resistance. His spreading of the doctrine.

420 Scientists Die in 3 Years

Victims of Starvation Under Persecution of Bolshevik Regime in Russia.

INTELLIGENCE NOW A CRIME

Aged Philosophers Are Left to Fate in Dirty Prisons at Will of the Reds—Many Great Professors Among the Victims.

New York.—Several letters from scientists living under the Bolshevik regime in Russia and other documents describing the conditions under which the Russian scientists are living at the present are made public by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, representing in this country the Russian democratic anti-Bolshevik forces. This material came to Mr. Sack through Prof. Boris Sokoloff, a leading member of the party of Socialist-Revolutionists and deputy to the First All-Russian constitutional assembly. Professor Sokoloff is now in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The statement says that according to official Bolshevik statistics 420 Russian scientists died of starvation during the last three years.

The names of the Russian scientists who wrote these letters were not given, as this, it is said, would expose them to Bolshevik persecution. Describing the conditions under which the scientists are now living in Russia, Professor X writes:

"These years have been one continuous horror. . . . We were declared by the Bolsheviks to be parasites and drones, and we were deprived even of that miserable food allowance which the workers and the soldiers have been receiving."

Government by Falsehood.

Professor of Philosophy U. writes that he looks upon the tragic situation "with interest calmly, as befits a philosopher. Just as calmly as I consider the fact that in my room the water is freezing and that I am eating oats, instead of bread and meat. All these discomforts of soviet Russia I regard quite calmly.

"But there is one aspect of life under the soviet rule which compels me to despise that rule. This is their boundless falsehood. Every day, on the pages of their silly newspapers, in their speeches, in their books—there are falsehood and deceit everywhere."

Professor W. writes:

"No, there can be no understanding

between me and the Bolshevik. I am an old, feeble man, hardly able to move, with feet swollen with sores from the cold and hungry winter. Yet they are keeping me in solitary confinement."

Aged Scientist Tortured.

Finally, Assistant Professor X. writes:

"It was hard to watch the sufferings of Evgraph Stephanovich (Professor Federoff, the crystallographer). Aged, gray, emaciated from hunger, he had grown so weak the last few days that he was unable even to get up from bed. I came to visit him. I brought him a little stale bread, which I had difficulty in obtaining, for I had no money. He grasped the bread eagerly. He took a bite, and then he stopped: 'You are young, better eat your-

self; as for me, it is time for me to die."

"And vainly did I try to urge him to take some bread and gruel. . . ."

The first issue of the Journal, Science and Its Workers, published recently by the Committee for the Improvement of the Condition of Scientists in Petrograd, contains in its introductory article a list of Russian scientists who died of hunger and destitution during the last few months of 1920. This list cites the following names: Prof. V. A. Bernatsky (physicist), V. L. Bernatsky (zoologist), Prof. S. A. Vengerov, Prof. N. A. Gezechus, N. L. Hecker (physicist), Prof. D. L. Dubiogo (astronomer), V. A. Molzalevsky (historian), Prof. V. V. Polozov (botanist), Prof. E. S. Federoff (crystallographer), Prof. P. K. Sternberg (astronomer), and A. A. Shakhmatov (academician).

"If this process of the dying out of scientists," says the Journal, "will continue at this rate our country will be entirely deprived of its brain. The life of a scientist in our times is terrible, as regards his physical environment, and is a torture morally."

Duck Refuges in Marsh Areas

Uncle Sam's Biologists Declare The Wild Fowl Must Have Further Protection.

ARE OUSTED BY DRAINAGE

Results of the Study, During Three Summers, of the Ducks and Canada Geese That Breed in Bear River Region of Utah.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—Although legislative measures for the protection of wild fowl have multiplied, and have added to the restrictions on hunters, these regulations have not been sufficient to maintain these game birds in their former abundance. Regions that once were the summer homes of myriads of wild ducks have been drained and placed under cultivation, and extensive areas where the birds at one time bred are now populous farming communities.

These changes, say biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, have crowded out the former feathered residents and have served in a corresponding degree to reduce their numbers.

Realization of these facts has led

recently to the adoption of other measures to encourage waterfowl. A number of extensive marsh areas have been made permanent refuges under the guardianship of the Department of Agriculture, and many private preserves, some formed by artificial means, have been established where the birds are protected while nesting.

As a means of co-operating in such efforts to maintain and increase the number of waterfowl, the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken investigations of the general conditions under which wild ducks live and thrive, coupled with counts of the birds found in areas varying in character. During three summers, field studies were made dealing with wild ducks in the Bear river marshes in Utah, a report of which has just been published by the department in Department Bulletin 936, Wild Ducks and Duck Pools of the Bear River Marshes, Utah.

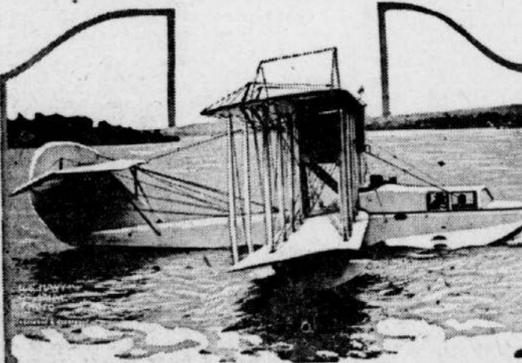
During the three seasons devoted to this work 12 species of ducks and the Canada goose were found breeding in the region included in the Bear river marshes, which cover an extensive area at the northern end of Great Salt Lake. In an enumeration made during May and June, 1916, of the 11 species of breeding ducks 3,560 pairs were counted, and it is believed that this number represents between 60 and 100 per cent of the total number of breeding ducks occurring here that season.

Vast Number in One Region.

Allowing five young reared to maturity as the average for each pair, and considering 1916 as an average season, the bulletin states that, at a conservative estimate, between 25,000 and 30,000 wild ducks, native to the marsh, are to be found there at the close of the breeding season.

It was found that, in addition to the large number of birds reared on the Bear river area, many other ducks came in after the nesting season to remain there until fall. That birds from the Bear river section range widely after leaving these marshes has been shown by records of ducks that have been banded and released there and subsequently were shot elsewhere. Records thus obtained show that birds released near the mouth of Bear river in migration cover the region from Oklahoma to Texas and west to California. The department urges the establishment of a greater number of preserves where wild fowl may breed and rest unmolested and find an ample supply of food.

Navy Plane for Commercial Uses



Navy coast patrol flying boat, converted into a six-seat passenger-carrying flying limousine. This is the first of a series of navy flying boats to be released for commercial purposes.

New York Zoo Has Albino Rattlesnake on Display

New York.—The Zoological park in the Bronx has on exhibition a white rattlesnake found in the Berkshire hills. The snake is about twelve inches long, has pink eyes and is said to be an albino. It is about a year and a half old. At the park it is regarded as a great curiosity since in the last twenty-one years there has been no report of such a white rattler. The snake is transparent when held to the light. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles, discovered the snake. He was unable to capture it when it ran into a rock pile. He made another trip and met an amateur snake hunter, Roles Smith of Sheffield, Mass., who promised to see that the snake was captured and fulfilled his promise.

IT MADE EVEN PARISIANS GASP

Extravagant Costume Worn by Mrs. Wilkinson of England.

"Temperance Queen" Who Never Wears Same Gown Twice, Gives the French a Sensation.

Paris.—No longer afraid of being called profiteers, the owners of "war millions" are now bringing them out for the "grand season."

The result is that Paris is witnessing a carnival of flamboyant extravagance unequalled, according to many critics, since the days of Nero.

Mrs. Smith Wilkinson, English "temperance queen," who for three weeks has made Paris sit back and gasp, appeared at the Pre Catalan restaurant one Saturday night with her third husband, who is twenty-four years old, wearing on her head a genuine crown composed of more than a thousand pearls and rhinestones. The crown formerly was worn by the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia. Mrs. Wilkinson bought the trifle for \$800,000.

Suspended beneath her chin was the cluster of famous Shrewsbury pearls, more than 300 years old. They were bought by Mrs. Wilkinson from the English museum so she could wear them in Paris. Her dress was interwoven with more than 300 genuine diamonds, other gems being set in her stockings and shoes.

Altogether, Mrs. Wilkinson estimated her costume to be worth in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. She said: "French women have been the style setters long enough. I made up my mind I would show them what real sensations meant. I have a different gown for every day in the year. I never wear one twice."

For threading the ends of iron rods used to hold silos together a cutting die that can be operated by power from an automobile has been invented.

ASKS NEW FURNITURE STYLE

Frenchman Blames Architects for Louis XV and Louis XVI Designs.

Paris.—A new style in furniture was demanded by representatives of the French furniture industry at the furniture congress recently held here. Architects are blamed by the president of the Furniture Makers' association for the continued production of false Louis XV, Louis XVI and other styles of antiques. They design interiors to go with such furniture and naturally the manufacturers have to meet the demand, he says.

He proposed that the teachers in the fine arts school should begin the campaign for a modern original style by inspiring original ideas under the general direction of a committee composed of artists, architects and furniture makers.

The bicycle with two wheels of about the same size dates back to 1880.

SHE IS SOME GIRL!



Joan Ehner of San Francisco is called America's 100 per cent perfect five-year-old girl. She is a diver, swimmer, dancer, pianist and linguist, and is here seen doing one of the stunts that keep her in condition.

PICKS "CUSSERS" FOR RISKS

Profane, Fat and Married Men Are Most Reliable, According to Surety Man.

Atlantic City.—Profane men, fat men and, above all, married men, are considered best risks by surety companies, declared Frederick N. Whitney, representative of the National Surety company of New York.

Profane men, he said, give vent to their cussedness by cursing and rarely appropriate to their own use other people's money. Fat men are good feeders and after surrounding a sizzling steak pat their stomachs affectionately, lick their chops and are too satisfied with the world in general to inflict harm on their fellow men. Married men, because of the love they bear their wives and families, are more honest than bachelors by a ratio of 6 to 1.

AIRPLANE CRASH IS FATAL TO TEN

EXPLOSION FOLLOWING WRECK BRINGS DEATH AND INJURY TO SPECTATORS.

MOTOR CARS ARE BURNED

Are Struck Down When Huge Martin Bombing Plane Falls On to Parked Automobiles—Many Have Narrow Escapes.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Ten persons are known to have been killed, a machinist is believed to have been burned to death, at least 54 persons were injured, 19 of them seriously, and a United States army plane and 14 automobiles were destroyed when the plane, after flying a short distance over Langley flying field here, suddenly tilted, shot downward and crashed to the ground, smashing into more than 20 automobiles and pinning occupants of the machines beneath it. An explosion occurred as the plane struck the cars, destroying most of them.

The big Martin bombing plane was flying from Dayton, O., to Washington. The field here is a regular government landing field, and the plane, in charge of Lieutenants Ivers and Gunton, stopped here because a heavy storm was encountered.

Resuming its flight to Washington, the plane had just started its ascent. It had gone scarcely 300 yards and was about 30 feet above the ground when it suddenly listed to one side and dropped. Occupants of the automobiles parked on the field and other spectators had no time to escape. Nearly 95 persons, according to the estimates of witnesses, were caught beneath the falling plane, one of the largest types used by the army. The cars on which the plane fell caught the full force of the blow, and saved many persons from death.

Ivers and Gunton leaped from the plane after a quick but unsuccessful effort to right it. Both fell on the ground, clear of the plane. The injuries of neither are regarded as serious.

As the plane struck the automobiles there was a crash of splintering wood, followed by a terrific explosion of one of the three tanks of gasoline. Thick clouds of smoke and hot tongues of flame made rescue of the victims impossible. Following the first explosion there was a series of explosions as tanks of the burning automobiles let go.

Spectators say that many more persons would have been killed or injured but for the fact that there was an interval of several minutes between the time of the first explosion and the spread of flames beyond the spot where they originated.

To Loan To Farmers.

Springfield, Ill.—The Farmers' Finance Corporation, capitalized at \$100,000,000, has been incorporated here as a concern to do a general investment business and to assist farmers in marketing farm products.

Firemen Injured.

Atlanta, Ga.—Three firemen were injured by a falling wall and property damage estimated at \$125,000 sustained in a fire which practically destroyed the Dixie Paper and Box Company plant here.

To Fly Across Pacific.

Sydney, N. S. W.—An airplane flight across the Pacific ocean is to be attempted soon, it is announced by an Australian aviator, Lieut. P. J. Parer, who flew from England to Sydney.

Rebels Out of Silesia.

London.—The evacuation of Upper Silesia by the insurgent forces has been officially completed, according to a dispatch from Katowitz.

Stowaways Are Seized.

Galveston, Tex.—Fifty-three Chinese stowaways aboard the American steamer Ausable were taken into custody by immigration officials when the vessel docked here from Havana, Cuba.

Turks Are Slaughtered.

Constantinople.—The allied commission of inquiry has returned here and reported that Greek marines had slaughtered several hundred Turks in the Ismid area.

Germans Fear Revolt.

Berlin.—Warnings of an impending coup d'etat were broadcast over Germany, which, coupled with the alarming reports from Upper Silesia, show the close connection between the two events.

Prohi Chief Named.

Washington.—David H. Morris has been appointed prohibition director of Texas by the Internal Revenue Bureau, succeeding Clifford B. Beckham at Austin.

Trophy For Nonstop Flight.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A \$1,000 silver trophy has been offered here by the Los Angeles Speedway management to the first aviator making a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to the Atlantic coast.

State Road Is Appraised.

Washington.—Tentative railroad valuations reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission included the Caddo and Choctaw (Arkansas) \$128,167.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZPATRICK, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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LESSON FOR JULY 17

THE CONVERSION OF SAUL

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.—1 Tim. 1:15.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Acts 21:17-23:11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Learning to Obey Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Becomes a Christian.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Pharisee Becomes a Christian.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—A Study of Paul's Conversion.

I. Saul's Burning Hatred of Jesus (vv. 1, 2).

Saul knew full well that unless the movement set on foot by Jesus was stopped it would supersede Judaism, but he was entirely ignorant of the genius of Christianity. Christianity thrives on persecution. Prosperity may ruin the church, but persecution never.

The noble display of faith by Stephen in sending his testimony with his blood did not soften Saul's spirit, but rather intensified his hatred for Jesus and His disciples. It made him more determined than ever to stamp out this Nazarene heresy. The intensity of his madness and the extent of its operations are best set forth in his own words (see Acts 22: 4 and Acts 26:10-12). He obtained authority from the chief priests to carry on this murderous work.

II. Saul Kicking Against the Pricks (vv. 3-9). The figure here is that of the eastern ox-driver following the ox with a sharp iron fixed to the end of a pole. The animal is prodded on with this instrument and the refractory it kicks against. This sharp iron and injures itself. This is a picture of Saul as he was madly fighting against Jesus.

1. A light from heaven (vv. 3, 4a). The time had come for the Lord to interfere. Saul is stricken with blindness and falls to the earth. This physical demonstration accentuated the workings of his conscience which doubtless were going on, quickened by the Holy Spirit as He used Stephen's testimony.

2. A voice from heaven (vv. 4b, 5). This was the Lord's voice calling Saul by name and asking, "Why persecutest thou me?" This moved Saul to inquire, "Who art thou, Lord?" The answer came, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest," as if to say persecution of the church is persecution of Jesus. Christ is so closely identified with believers that He feels their sufferings and regards treatment of them as treatment of himself.

3. "What wilt thou have me to do?" (v. 6). The dictator is now willing to be dictated to. The Lord told him to go into the city where information would be given him as to what he must do.

4. Saul entering Damascus (vv. 7-9). The haughty persecutor goes quite humbly into Damascus led by his attendants. For the space of three days he remained in blindness and fasting. What went on in his soul in those days no mortal can know, but we may be assured that he, like the Lord in the wilderness, was too deep in meditation and prayer to desire food. Doubtless in this time he got hold of the truths which he later proclaimed to the world; for his conversion was the basal fact of his theology. In these awful days his whole soul and being were being reorganized by Jesus Christ.

III. Ananias Sent to Saul (vv. 10-19a).

Here appears upon the scene a hitherto unknown disciple.

1. Ananias' vision (vv. 10-12). In this vision the Lord appeared and instructed him to go to Saul. He gave him the name of the street and Saul's host, and informed him that Saul was now a praying man and that he had prepared Saul by the vision for the coming of Ananias.

2. Ananias' fear and hesitancy (vv. 13-16). He knew of Saul's mission and the authority by which he came. The Lord encouraged him to go, assuring him that Saul is no longer an enemy, but a chosen vessel to bear His name before the Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel.

3. Ananias' obedience (v. 17). His fears being removed, Ananias went to the house where Saul was staying, put his hands on him and affectionately addressed him as "brother." The savage persecutor is now a brother in Christ. He informed Saul that the Lord had sent him with a twofold mission: (1) "That thou mightest receive thy sight"; (2) "Be filled with the Holy Spirit." He received sight forthwith. It is not said as to whether he received the Holy Ghost then, but his life's work proves that he did.

1. Saul baptized (vv. 18, 19a). After Saul received his sight Ananias baptized him. Since Ananias was not a church official it is clearly implied that official rank is not necessary for that official rank is not necessary for the administration of baptism. The Lord bestows the gift of the Spirit upon whomsoever He will, and may designate anyone, whether occupying an official position or not, to lay hands upon individuals. This is especially significant since Saul's ministry was to be entirely independent of the other apostles.

Teaching of Jesus.

The teaching of Jesus is revolutionary as to the supreme things. It never gave a little answer to a big question. When a clever man asked Him: "Who is my neighbor?" He gave a reply that opens vistas of meaning that yet challenge and surprise the world. Your neighbor is anyone in the world who needs you. He may be in your home, your neighborhood, or anywhere in the world.